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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION  
Midwest Area, Office of Information Services  
623 South Wabash Avenue  
Chicago 5, Illinois  
September 5, 1951

FOOD MARKETING NEWSLETTER

Investment in farm price support by Commodity Credit Corporation at end of fiscal year, June 30, was \$1,766,784,000. Compares with \$3,538,125,000 year earlier. Investment made up of inventories of commodities actually owned, representing about four-fifths of the investment, other fifth represented by loans to farmers secured by commodities. Most of investment will be recovered by sale of commodities, but some of money invested is lost, through low-priced sales to foreign countries, donations to national school lunch program and to welfare agencies, and for other reasons. Losses last year totaled \$345,599,000. Corn and wheat make up most of value of inventory on hand. Corn, tobacco, and wheat loans bulk largest in loan operations.

\* \* \*

CCC will sell dried eggs, beans, and Austrian winter pea seed for export at reduced prices during September. Commodities offered for sale within U.S. included dried eggs, nonfat dry milk solids (roller process) raw linseed oil, flaxseed, beans, wheat, oats, barley, corn, and seeds of Austrian winter peas, blue lupine, Kobe lespedeza, common and Willamette vetch, alfalfa, and red clover. Prices, quantities, and locations of these commodities, and a few special restrictions on sales, were announced on August 31. Since first of year, more than \$76 million worth of commodities have been sold in U. S. and \$18 million for export.

\* \* \*

USDA rounds up information on general agricultural situation from state Agricultural Mobilization Committees each month. Reports at end of July showed twine and wire for baling hay and straw were most serious shortages. Fertilizer, fencing, electrical equipment, containers for fruits and vegetables also were mentioned as being scarce in many areas.

Skilled farm labor is short in most areas, unavialable in some. Farmers fear shortages will be most felt at harvest time. Swapping labor with neighbors on two-way trade or old fashioned "Threshing ring" basis is being pushed as solution.

\* \* \*

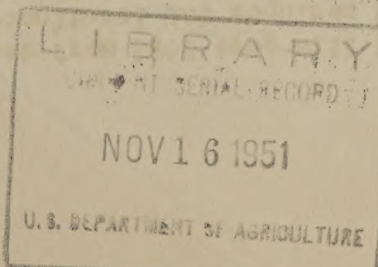
If apple growers can't market all their 121 million bushel crop this fall, USDA will buy some for school lunch, welfare, and public institutions. State PMA committees will do the buying, at commercial prices. USDA also has bought 468,770 cases of California canned peaches for school lunch use.

\* \* \*

School bells mark renewed activity in National School Lunch program, expected to serve more pupils in more schools than last year, when 8,636,762 children in 54,425 schools participated. Congress appropriates about \$83 million annually, divided among states on basis of school population and need. Most of fund goes in cash to states and then to schools; small portion used by USDA to buy foods, such as canned tomatoes, canned peaches, fresh apples, fresh pears for distribution to schools. When CCC has supplies of suitable foods on hand, these are provided to schools. Local purchases, however, make up most of expense of school lunch program. Numbers of schools and students in Midwest states are shown in following table:

	Total Schools	Total Enrollment
Illinois	10,569	1,437,348
Indiana	3,472	732,457
Iowa	8,445	522,041
Michigan	6,130	1,215,409
Minnesota	6,671	564,557
Missouri	8,166	732,673
Nebraska	5,849	250,941
North Dakota	3,780	124,759
Ohio	5,083	1,367,355
South Dakota	3,788	125,133
Wisconsin	7,581	612,383

\* \* \*





Prices of wheat from 1952 crop will be supported at minimum of \$2.17, national average. Agricultural Act requires USDA to announce preliminary support level on major crops before planting season. Final figure for wheat will be determined by parity on July 1 next year, so price may be higher than \$2.17, but will not be lower.

USDA hopes farmers will seed 78,850,000 acres to wheat for '52 harvest, about 350,000 acres above this year. With average yields, production would be 1,165,000,000 bushels. This year's production, just under 1 billion. Secretary Brannan said "The goal is kept on the side of abundance to play safe in the mobilization period."

\* \* \*

U. S. exported just over 44 million bushels of grain during July, including about 26 million bushels of wheat or wheat products, 18 million bushels of corn, oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghums. India received just under 5 million bushels of wheat and 1.3 million bushels of other grains. Slightly more than half of total shipments went to ECA countries.

\* \* \*

Wheat sales by U. S. under International Wheat Agreement during week of August 22-28 totaled 13.3 million bushels. India, Italy, Brazil, and Germany were principal buyers. Since June 14, U. S. has sold 76 million bushels of its annual quota of 255 million bushels under the agreement. Australia and Canada have sold 35 and 31 million bushels respectively.

\* \* \*

Storing soybeans in fall, instead of selling them right after harvest, adds about 15 per cent to price farmer can get. Production and Marketing Administration has just completed study of soybean prices in recent years, and urges farmers to build storage space for soybean crop, to get better price for themselves, reduce operating costs for handlers and processors by relieving congestion, evening out supply of soybeans going to market. New report "Improving Soybean Marketing Through Farm Storage" available from PMA, USDA, Washington.

\* \* \*

USDA will make or underwrite loans to farmers or groups of farmers to help buy mobile drying equipment for drying grains, cottonseed, beans, peas, peanuts. Applications received by county PMA committees.

\* \* \*

Plentiful Foods for September in Midwest, designated by USDA, include grapes, beets, cabbage, potatoes, canned apples and applesauce, canned and processed citrus juices, hens, fish, cottage cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, peanut butter.

\* \* \*

All offers to sell canned evaporated milk to USDA for shipment to Formosa were rejected last week by USDA, and quantity to be bought was reduced from 75,000 to 40,000 cases.

\* \* \*

Farm prices continued to drop for sixth month in a row, according to Bureau of Agricultural Economics monthly report "Agricultural Prices" covering July 15-August 15. Index of prices received by farmers dropped 2 per cent. Parity ratio, indicating ratio of prices received to prices paid, was 104, same as July 15 and same as August 15 last year. Cotton, vegetable crops and oil crops took biggest drop. Fruit, meat animals, milk, and egg prices generally were higher than on July 15.

\* \* \*

Dairy farmers in western Michigan will vote soon in referendum on milk marketing order covering Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Muskegon, and heavily populated area in between. USDA says OK if farmers approve. Hearing on proposed order for Stark County, Ohio, will be held September 17 in Canton.

\* \* \*

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623 South Wabash Avenue  
Chicago 5, Illinois  
September 12, 1951

FOOD MARKETING NEWSLETTER

Second biggest crop production in history is forecast in BAE's report for September 1. Estimates on many crops down slightly from those of August 1, but total production looks larger than any year except 1948. Major commodities listed below.

CROP	AVERAGE 1940-49	PRODUCTION (in Millions)	
		1950	Indicated Sept. 1, 1951
Corn (bu.)	2,980	3,131	3,130
Wheat (bu.)	1,071	1,026	999
Cotton (bales)	12	10	17
Soybeans (bu.)	178	287	273
Dry Beans (cwt.)	18	16.8	17
Dry Peas (cwt.)	5.9	2.9	3.7
Potatoes (bu.)	410	439	346
Apples (bu.)	109	123	119
Peaches (bu.)	71	53	68
Milk (Jan-Aug., lbs)	82	85	84
Eggs (Jan-Aug.)	39	43	43

\* \* \* \*

USDA has bought 202,830 cases of canned snap beans for distribution to schools as part of National School Lunch program. Delivery, September 17 to October 17. Purchases in Michigan and Wisconsin made up about 11 per cent of total; others in Maine, Maryland, New York, Florida, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Oregon, and Utah.

\* \* \* \*

Farmer's share of consumer's dollar averaged about 49 cents during June and July, lowest point of the year, BAE reports. Average during 1935-39 was 40 cents.

\* \* \* \*

Farm products make up most of total demands on refrigerator cars, with total loadings running about 400,000 per quarter. Demand has gone down in recent years, reflecting more shipments by truck and heavier loadings per car.

\* \* \* \*

New milk marketing order for Western Michigan will be voted on by dairy farmers this week. Producers asked for marketing order because of lack of uniformity in prices paid, proportion of milk classed as surplus and other undesirable situations. Principal cities in area include Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon.

\* \* \* \*

Dry weather has hurt pastures and other crops and has cut milk production in southern half of Ohio and adjoining areas of West Virginia and Kentucky. Milk producers say higher price, to meet increased feeding costs, is necessary to maintain supply of milk in several important markets, including Dayton, Springfield, Cincinnati, Louisville, Wheeling. PMA holding hearings this week to gather evidence on whether to grant higher prices.

\* \* \* \*

USDA has recommended that a supply-demand price arrangement be introduced in milk market order for Toledo. This would change prices paid to farmers as ratio between total production and Class I and Class II usage changes from month to month. USDA refused to permit increase in differential paid to producers over price for manufacturing milk.

\* \* \* \*

U.S. sold 5,579,000 bushels of wheat as grain or flour under International Wheat Agreement during week of August 29-September 5. About 85 per cent was sold as grain. Greece, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom were principal buyers.

Wheat quota for Costa Rica will be re-opened September 12, Consejo Nacional de Production, San Jose, as sole buyer. Quotas for Nicaragua and Cape Verde Islands have been filled.

\* \* \* \*

Meat production for week ended September 8 was 267 million pounds, 7 per cent below previous week, but 3 per cent above year ago. Cattle slaughter, 227,000 head, was 10 per cent below week earlier and 18 per cent below year ago. Hog slaughter was 988,000 head, 4 per cent below previous week; 32 per cent above year ago.

\* \* \* \*



Numbers of livestock going to market are climbing, with peak for cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs expected in October and for hogs in December. BAE predicts prices will stay close to ceilings, except during peak of marketings. Sheep numbers are increasing after 8 year decline, but lamb slaughter is expected to stay below 1950 figures for remainder of year.

\* \* \* \*

USDA has started program of export payments on lemons to stimulate overseas sales. Payments may be up to half of sales price, but not more than \$1.75 per box.

Quality standards for apples to be exported have been changed slightly to meet new official standards for apples recently issued by PMA. Also early apples must be of U. S. No. 1 grade rather than U. S. Utility grade to be eligible for export payments. New regulations go into effect October 12.

\* \* \* \*

Farm Credit Administration has issued report "Marketing Canned Fruits and Vegetables Processed by Cooperatives, 1948-9." Listed as Miscellaneous Publication 151 of FCA, USDA. Says co-ops have had to do more advertising and warehousing as wholesalers have cut costs to meet competition of chains. Wholesalers took about 45 per cent of total fruit and vegetable output of the co-op processors studied; chains and super-markets took 27 per cent.

\* \* \* \*

New varieties have increased soybean yields per acre by 20 per cent and increased oil yield by 10 per cent in Midwest, with even greater increases in southern states, USDA researcher told American Soybean Association members last week.

\* \* \* \*

Western nut growers would market 80 per cent of their walnut crop and 75 per cent of their almonds, under proposal made by USDA. Surplus walnuts might be shelled or exported. USDA also issued new specifications and standards of quality for walnuts. USDA actions in setting quality standards, pack specifications and limits on percentage that may be marketed are based on recommendations by boards made up of growers and handlers.

\* \* \* \*

Flareup of foot and mouth disease in Mexico, north of city of Vera Cruz, was brought under control within a week after it was announced. Mexican and U. S. officials collaborated in disposing of infected animals and disinfecting premises. Area will be under strict quarantine until all danger of new outbreak is past.

\* \* \* \*

Plant breeders of USDA say they have found strains of corn in southern states resistant to leaf blight which has become serious in Illinois. Now trying to develop new lines which combine high production of hybrids commonly used in Corn Belt with resistance to leaf blight.

\* \* \* \*

New division in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has been established, specializing in insects infesting stored grains, foods, wool and other materials. Hope to reduce damage now estimated at billion dollars worth of grain and quarter billion worth of wool.

\* \* \* \*

September estimate of cotton crop, 17,291,000 bales (last year 10 million) prompted Departments of Agriculture and Commerce to take limits off exports of cotton linters and pulp. Exports still to be licensed, but no limits on volume unless domestic supply appears short.

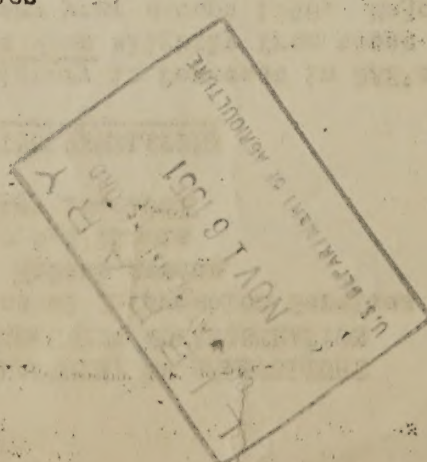
\* \* \* \*

PMA Administrator Geissler has announced 1952 conservation program for nation's farms. Farmers will receive small payments to aid in carrying out practices that will increase production and conserve soil and water, including use of lime, fertilizer, legumes, grasses, terraces, dams, drainage. State and county committees of farmers administer program.

\* \* \* \*

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Midwest Area, Office of Information Services  
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September 18, 1951

FOOD MARKETING NEWSLETTER

Apples head USDA list of Plentiful Foods in the Midwest for October. National crop slightly smaller than last year, just under 120 million bushels, but Midwest, especially Michigan, will produce more apples than in 1950. Other Plentifuls: broilers, grapes, canned and frozen citrus juice and apples, potatoes, cabbage, onions, dry beans, turkeys, cheese, non-fat dry milk solids, fish, buttermilk, honey.

\* \* \*

Nation's cooler space was 65 per cent occupied on August 31, compared with 64 per cent year ago; freezer space was 78 per cent occupied, compared with 74 per cent year ago. Total weight of commodities in cold storage was 3.5 million pounds, 7 per cent increase during August. Seasonal increases in fresh pears, canned fruits and vegetables; decreases in stocks of dried fruits, potatoes, fresh vegetables. Frozen cherries and blueberries increased; frozen orange concentrate decreased, but still were almost double stocks on hand year ago.

Stocks of butter increased to 117 million pounds, compared with 239 million on hand year ago. Cheddar cheese increased to 237 million compared with 191 million pounds average for same date during past five years. Stocks of cream and shell eggs went down; frozen poultry increased 14 million pounds during month, to total of 120 million.

Stocks of beef increased markedly during August to 98 million pounds, most beef in store since 1945. Pork holdings were 394 million pounds compared with 276 million as normal figure for this time of year.

\* \* \* \*

Harvest of scrap metal by nation's farmers is being urged by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, as aid to getting enough scrap especially steel, to expand national production. October 15-November 15 set as period when state and county Agricultural Mobilization Committees will emphasize scrap drives. Local dates may be changed somewhat if crop harvest interferes.

\* \* \* \*

Other areas may buy milk from Chicago milk shed during last two weeks of September without paying premium of 70 cents per hundred pounds, USDA has announced. Chicago has more milk than it needs as result of good pasture weather; so premium price was suspended for short period to permit milk to be sold elsewhere for fluid use, rather than go into manufactured products at lower return to farmer.

\* \* \* \*

Supply-demand provision, already incorporated in several milk market orders, has been approved by USDA for Dayton-Springfield, Ohio, market, and now awaits approval by milk producers. This provision changes price of Class I and II milk (fluid milk and cream) as proportion of milk in these two classes changes in relation to total supply of milk in the market.

\* \* \* \*

Milk dealers paid farmers \$5.20 for Class I milk, 3.5% butterfat, in early September, 7 cents more than in August and 58 cents higher than year ago, BAE reports. Based on prices in more than 100 cities. Retail price averaged 22.3 cents per quart, 2.2 above year ago.

\* \* \* \*

PMA farmer committeemen of the Midwest meet this week to make plans for buying apples where government purchases are necessary to support price to growers.

\* \* \* \*

Sales of wheat and flour under International Wheat Agreement September 6-11 totaled 4,997,000 bushels, most of it as grain. Netherlands, Brazil, Egypt, Israel, and Norway were principal buyers. Quota for Costa Rica has been filled.

\* \* \* \*

Government will support price of lower grade wheat, No. 4, 5, and sample grade as well as top three grades this year, because of widespread damage by wet weather. Farmers may obtain loans or may sign purchase agreements.

\* \* \* \*

Limits on uses of chlordane have been announced by USDA. Manufacturers no longer will be permitted to recommend general use of chlordane insecticides for treating large areas, as mist sprays, or for treating furniture and clothing. Only recommendations permitted will be for spot treatment to control roaches, ants, and a few other pests. Danger of harm to humans is reason.

\* \* \* \*



Cattle prices are near peak and hog prices at low point of the year at most Midwest markets. Hogs from last spring's pig crop coming to market month or so earlier than usual, with peak of supply expected in November. Many market observers expect even lower priced hogs and pork during coming weeks.

\* \* \* \* \*

Meat production under Federal inspection last week was 319 million pounds, 19 per cent above previous week, 3 per cent above year ago. Cattle slaughter, 251,000 head, 21 per cent above preceding week, 12 per cent below year ago. Hog slaughter, 1,179,000, was 19 per cent above preceding week, 22 per cent above year ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

FMA suggests that growers of winter vegetables plant 6 per cent more acres than last year, but 5 per cent less than 1950. Expect demand to be good and prices satisfactory, although perhaps not so high as last year when supplies of many vegetables were cut short by cold weather. In recent publication setting acreage goals, FMA sizes up situation as follows: Price Support: no promises; Machinery: generally adequate; Fertilizers: more nitrogen and potash, less phosphate; Pesticides: probable shortage of new insect and weed killers, but plenty of arsenicals and rotenone; Containers: plenty of shock, but shortage of most other materials for containers; Transportation: generally adequate; Labor: decreasing supply, maybe some importation.

\* \* \* \* \*

Grade standards for frozen field peas and frozen black-eyed peas and frozen diced carrots have been issued for first time by USDA effective October 15; proposals made to change standards for frozen apples.

\* \* \* \* \*

US exported \$3.4 billion worth of agricultural products during 12 months ending June 30, compared with \$2.9 billion year earlier. Cotton most important commodity, \$935 million worth; wheat and flour \$747 million; leaf tobacco, \$273 million. Big increases in exports of butter, cheese, dried eggs, pork, tallow, citrus fruits, pears, canned fruits and fruit juices, feed grains, seeds, soybeans and oil, dry beans and peas, and canned vegetables. Decreases from previous year in cotton, dried and evaporated milk, beef, veal, horsemeat, lard, apples, prunes, raisins, rice, peanuts, soybean flour, tobacco, potatoes.

\* \* \* \* \*

Total sugar imports and production January-August this year, 5,628,104 tons, compared with 5,801,004 tons in same period last year.

\* \* \* \* \*

Flaxseed from 1952 crop will be supported at \$3.77 per bushel, for U. S. No. 1 grade national average. Support price this year is \$2.65. Planting soon will start in Texas, Arizona and California.

\* \* \* \* \*

No license now required for exporting cotton. On strength of forecast of cotton crop nearly 17.3 million bales, Secretary of Agriculture told Department of Commerce to take restrictions off exports.

\* \* \* \* \*

Strong demand for U. S. tobacco in Europe and North Africa, USDA tobacco man reports after 17-month study. Predicts, increased exports to those areas this year.

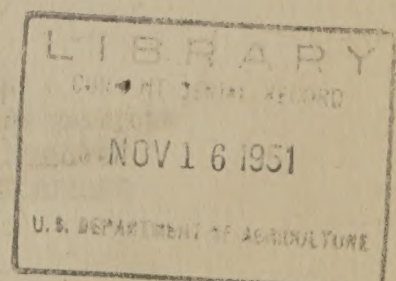
\* \* \* \* \*

Supplies of cigarette-type tobacco, flue-cured, burley, and Maryland, will be greater during this marketing year than last, and BAE believes they will meet domestic and export needs. Flue-cured crop this year may be largest on record.

\* \* \* \* \*

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Chicago 5, Illinois  
September 26, 1951

FOOD MARKETING NEWSLETTER

Ninety days in advance is new time required for filing applications for steel, copper, and aluminum to be used in food processing or distribution or on farms by amendment to Defense Food Order 5. Original time was 60 days. USDA is agency which must approve applications for these materials. Make application on Form CMP-4C, to state committee of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration.

\* \* \*

Commodity Credit Corporation reports that on July 31, total investment in loans and inventories to support farm prices was \$1,768,897,000, with \$355 million in loans and rest in inventories. Loss to government for month of July was \$7,154,000. Most loans were on corn, tobacco, and wheat. Inventory included \$640 million worth of corn, \$479 million worth of wheat, with rest of inventory divided among 21 farm commodities.

\* \* \*

Secretary of Agriculture last week urged rice growers, who are producing record crop of nearly 45 million bags, to put rice in storage under price support loans. Believes present low price is temporary; price will climb to support levels or above later because of heavy demand in Far East.

\* \* \*

Support prices for feed grains produced in '52 were announced last week by USDA. Calculations based on 80 per cent of parity (August 15) instead of 75 per cent on '51 crop, to encourage production of enough feed. Prices will be 78 cents per bu. for oats, \$1.22 for barley, \$1.42 for rye, and \$2.38 per cwt. for grain sorghums national average. Variations by county and grade.

\* \* \*

U.S. sold 4,305,000 bushels of wheat (as grain and flour) under International Wheat Agreement September 12-18. Principal buyers were Germany, Brazil, Netherlands, Peru, and Philippines. Japan has completed its buying procedure as participant in IWA and probably will begin to buy within next week or two. USDA urges exporters to make sure buyers in Japan have complied with all requirements; subsidy payments may be withheld or reclaimed if requirements are not met.

\* \* \*

Question of continuing International Wheat Agreement will be considered by U.S. officials, millers, and wheat growers during next few months. IWA expires in summer of '53. U. S. is biggest of four exporters, with allotment of 249 million bushels for '51-52. Domestic price support keeps U. S. price of wheat above world price, and Federal government subsidizes exports by payments that averaged 68 cents during '50-51 shipping year, currently 54 to 60 cents per bushel. Total cost last two years, \$258 million.

\* \* \*

USDA men are meeting with Lower Lakes Grain Committee, representing Great Lakes shipping industry, to schedule shipments of CCC and commercially-owned grain from Duluth, Superior, and other Great Lakes points to East Coast. In view of tight shipping situation this scheduling is necessary to keep grain moving to eastern mills and overseas points. About 9 million bushels scheduled for September and October shipment through lakes, most of it destined overseas.

\* \* \*

California almond growers may market 75 per cent of their crop in normal trade channels; other 25 per cent must be disposed of in some non-competitive manner.

Filbert growers in Washington and Oregon may market 85 per cent of their production as shell nuts. Remainder may be sold domestically as shelled nuts, or exported in shell.

Both of these limitations are placed by USDA under marketing order voted by growers and will be administered by grower-handler boards.

\* \* \*

At request of milk producers, USDA will hold hearings in Topeka, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., October 9 and 10, respectively, getting opinions on need for emergency increase in price of Class I milk to farmers, in view of shortage of feed in those milk sheds, resulting from floods. Drouth has prompted hearings for similar emergency increases in southern Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

\* \* \*

Method of calculating cheese quotas for importers who began to import certain types of cheese after January 1, 1949 is set forth in new amendment to Defense Food Order 3.

\* \* \*

USDA has recommended seven changes in milk marketing order for Ft. Wayne, Ind.; including combining Class I and II into Class I; raise Class I price 25 cents July through March; calculate Class I prices on basis of supply-demand.

\* \* \*



USDA has allocated steel to start construction of six ammonia plants to produce nitrogen fertilizer. Output expected to be available for 1953 crop year, totaling 250,000 tons annually, about half of nation's calculated needs to maintain production.

\* \* \*

Meat production week ended September 22 was 307 million pounds, 4 per cent below previous week, 5 per cent below year ago. Beef production was 132 million pounds, veal 12.8 million, pork 152 million, lamb and mutton, 9.7 million pounds. Beef production continues to run behind last year, pork production ahead.

\* \* \*

USDA invited lard producers to offer million pounds of lard for Army use in Ryukyu Islands (including Okinawa). September 24 was closing date for offers.

\* \* \*

Standards for grades of frozen spinach will be changed on October 25. New grades, replacing those used since 1947, cover both whole leaf and chopped style. New grades and standards were worked out by PMA in collaboration with industry. Use is voluntary.

New standards for grades of canned pears have been proposed. New standards include irregular size pieces as a style, and solid-pack as a type of canned pears.

Interested parties invited to submit comments to Fruit and Vegetable Branch, PMA, USDA, Washington, by October 25.

\* \* \*

Consumers bought 5.8 million gallons of frozen concentrated orange juice during April, May, and June of this year, increase of 50 per cent over same period last year. Total consumption of oranges in all forms was up 12 per cent over second quarter of 1950; grapefruit in all forms up 17 per cent, with biggest increase in fresh fruit. PMA and BAE have issued 57 page report on purchases of all fruits and juices by region and type of store for April-June '51.

\* \* \*

When farmers are paid for their eggs by grade, they make more effort to produce high grade eggs. This fact revealed by recent study of egg marketing in Ohio. About 26 egg handling firms or co-ops buy eggs by official grade; over eight years, percentage of eggs in top grades increased from 55 to 74 per cent. In addition, farmers selling to buyers who used official grades increased their egg production more than average, produced larger eggs, got higher prices.

\* \* \*

Consumption of margarine caught up with butter for brief period early this year, BAE reports, but in recent months butter use has been higher as margarine consumption has gone down. Colored margarine consumption took a spurt when the Federal tax was repealed, followed by repeal of state taxes or prohibitions, but trend of consumption has been downward during 1951. Even so, BAE predicts per capita consumption of margarine will be higher in '51 than last year while butter consumption may go to lowest point on record.

\* \* \*

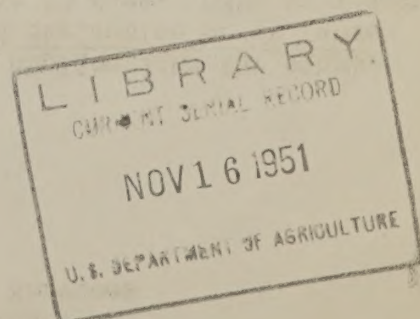
World production of wheat and rye forecast at 245 million tons, one of largest on record; 5 per cent above last year. Peak of production was 1938, with 248 million tons. Increases reported for North America, Russia and Asia, with slight increase for Europe. Increase is in wheat, with decrease in rye compared with last year.

Pattern of meat consumption around the world is variable, USDA reports, with United States, Canada, Argentina and other countries of Western Hemisphere eating much more meat than pre-war, but Europe produces and eats considerably less.

\* \* \*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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Midwest Area, Office of Information Services  
623 South Wabash Avenue  
Chicago 5, Illinois  
October 2, 1951

FOOD MARKETING NEWSLETTER

Midwest's big apple crop, about one-third larger than last year, will receive special promotion and merchandising efforts, through cooperation of food jobbers, distributors, chain stores, restaurants, industrial feeders, etc. Press, radio, TV food experts being asked to lend assistance. Midwest Area office of PMA is coordinating promotion effort as aid to growers, many of whom anticipate marketing problems. Similar promotion aids planned for cheese and turkeys. Cheese production is high, and turkey crop is largest on record.

\* \* \*

Commodity Credit Corporation announced October price list of commodities it will sell at home and abroad, out of supplies accumulated as result of price support activities. Domestic list includes dried whole eggs, dried skim milk, raw linseed oil, beans, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and seed of Austrian Winter peas, blue lupine, Kobe lespedeza, vetch, alfalfa and red clover. Flaxseed is no longer available. For export, only dried eggs, beans, and Austrian Winter pea seed are available. Total sales since January 1 amounted to more than \$89 million sold at home and \$19 million sold for export.

\* \* \*

Meat production under Federal inspection week ended September 29 was 310 million pounds, compared with 307 million previous week, and 326 million year ago. Beef production was 184 million pounds, 2 million above preceding week, but 18 million below year ago. Pork production, 152 million pounds, was about same as preceding week, but 3 per cent above year ago.

Total meat production during August, including non-inspected slaughter, was 1,651 million pounds; 12 per cent over July, and 2 per cent above August last year. During first eight months of 1951, BAE reports meat production was about same as during same period of 1950.

\* \* \*

CCC sold 183,000 pounds of dried eggs for export shipment during week of September 24-30. Price ranged from 39.16 cents to 40.2 cents per pound.

\* \* \*

USDA will support price of 1951 crop corn at \$1.57 per bushel, national average, with variations by location and grade. Before planting season, farmers had been assured at least \$1.54. Most recent parity calculations raise this 3 cents. Last year's price, \$1.47.

\* \* \*

Farmers put more than 74 million bushels of new crop wheat and other grains under government price support during July and August. Most of total was wheat, 68 million bushels; 3.5 million bushels of barley, 1.4 million bushels of oats, 1.2 million bushels of grain sorghums; 132,000 bushels of rye and 11,000 bushels of flaxseed. Most of grain was put under loan, where farmer can redeem it in event of rise in price; only about half million bushels signed up for direct purchase by CCC. 1951 cotton under price support totaled 282,086 bales of cotton up to September 27.

\* \* \*

U.S. exports of grain during July and August, first two months of shipping year, totaled 105 million bushels, compared with 65 million during same period last year. Wheat and flour shipments were 74 million bushels compared with 33 million in 1950; other grains were about same as last year's total of 31 million bushels for two-month period.

\* \* \*

U.S. livestock will eat more feed than is produced this year, BAE predicts. Increased numbers of animals and slight drop in total feed production will reduce carryover of feed grains by middle of 1952. Total supply of all feed concentrates, including grains and by-product feeds, mainly out of 1951 crops, estimated at 176 million tons. Hay supply, 129 million tons, largest on record.

\* \* \*

Modern and long-established methods of making lard and their effects on quality are described in new publication of PMA "Lard Making As Affected by Commercial Processing Methods." Available from PMA, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

PMA last week bought 392,000 cases of canned tomatoes, 148,000 cases of tomato paste and 50,000 cases of tomato puree to be used in School Lunch program. Purchases made in California, Maryland, and Delaware, on offer-acceptance basis.

\* \* \*



PMA has divided up \$64 million among states and territories for support of School Lunch program. Another \$17 million will be spent by PMA officials for food to supplement supplies bought locally. Each Federal dollar must be matched by \$1.50 of state funds, unless state is below average in per capita income. (All Midwest states are above average.) Division is based on number of children of school age and per capita income. In Midwest, Ohio received \$2.4 million; South Dakota was lowest with \$289,000. State Departments of Education apportion funds among schools. Last year, National School Lunch program provided 1.4 billion meals for 8.5 million children in 54,000 schools.

\* \* \*

Allocations of steel, copper and aluminum for farm machinery in fourth quarter are below 80 per cent of the 1949 rate. Production during first half of year was at all time high rate, third quarter about same as in '49. Farmers say they need 15 per cent more new machinery and 20 per cent more parts than in 1949.

\* \* \*

Of applications for tax amortization referred to USDA by Defense Production Administration last month, 145 were recommended for approval, 191 for denial.

\* \* \*

U. S. exports of wheat under International Wheat Agreement September 19-25, were 9,084,000 bushels, bringing total since quotas were opened on June 14 to just over 100 million bushels. Principal importers were India, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines. El Salvador's quota has been filled. Sales now may be made to Cape Verde Islands.

\* \* \*

With world price of sugar above U. S. price, USDA has been protecting our own supplies of sugar since May 31 by limiting amount of sugar that may be exported. This limitation has been extended to January 31, 1952, with maximum of 135 tons of sugar, permitted forexport during next four months, to any country which normally imports from U. S.

\* \* \*

U. S. Sugar Act of 1948, which provides for subsidies of sugar growers on mainland and in territories, also provides that certain wage rates must be met. Dates have been announced for hearings on wage rates in Western states and in Hawaii.

\* \* \*

Consumers bought more orange juice, either canned or frozen, during August than in any month of the past two years, and fresh orange purchases dropped to third place. Total purchases, fresh, canned, and frozen were equivalent of 4.6 million cases of fresh fruit.

\* \* \*

Increases in milk prices of 35 and 44 cents per hundred pounds have been announced by USDA for farmers supplying milk to markets in central and southern Ohio, in the Tri-states marketing area of Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, and the markets of Cincinnati and Louisville. Drouth cut short pastures and increased cost of production; USDA granted increases after public hearings and approval of dairy farmers.

\* \* \*

Proposed milk marketing order in Neosho Valley of Missouri and Kansas will include 12 counties in marketing area, instead of including only principal cities as originally recommended last spring. Final decision will be announced in near future by USDA and dairy farmers must vote approval before Federal marketing order will go into effect.

\* \* \*

Federal standards for canned beets will be revised effective November 1. Main change is in drained weight requirements for various grades.

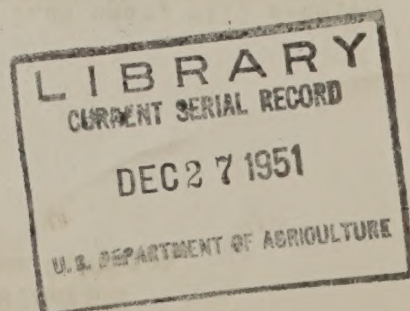
\* \* \*

Average apple reaches market with 20 bruises. This can be reduced to five by use of proper equipment in harvesting and grading, says new report "How to Reduce Apple Bruising," issued by Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, E. Lansing, Mich.

\* \* \*

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October 9, 1951

FOOD MARKETING NEWSLETTER

NEW GRADE STANDARDS FOR SLAUGHTER HOGS AND CARCASSES PROPOSED BY USDA would replace present tentative standards on live hogs and be the first for carcasses. Widely discussed and demonstrated the past three years, new standards recognize shift of consumer preference toward lean cuts; would also provide better basis for pricing hogs of different values. Proposed grades are Choice No. 1, Choice No. 2, Choice No. 3, Medium and Cull. Comments and views are invited no later than April 3, 1952. Send to Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

\* \* \*

THE NUMBER OF COUNTIES OFFERING FEDERAL ALL-RISK CROP INSURANCE HAS JUMPED FROM 375 COUNTIES IN 1948 TO 877 FOR 1952. More than 30 different crops are now insured under multiple insurance program offered in 125 diversified counties of U. S. Several counties have over 90 percent of eligible farmers participating in program. During 1948 through 1950, over 113,000 loss claims were paid, for average of nearly one loss for every five contracts in force. Although more than \$35,000,000 was paid to farmers who lost part or all of their crop investment, premiums exceeded indemnities by more than 3-1/2 million dollars. Program is administered by Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, with County PMA offices selling agents.

\* \* \*

USDA WILL CONTINUE TO BUY AND DISTRIBUTE FOUNDATION SEED TO BOOST SUPPLIES OF IMPROVED VARIETIES FOR FARMERS. Contracts for CCC purchases of specified 1952-crop foundation and registered grass and legume seeds will be offered eligible producers. Breeder seed of the specified varieties will be bought from agricultural experiment stations and originating plant breeders. These seeds will be purchased under production contracts at prices determined by the CCC.

\* \* \*

USDA HAS LIBERALIZED THE MOISTURE REQUIREMENTS IN CCC CONTRACTS WITH PEANUT SHELLERS UNDER THE 1951-CROP PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM. Reason is unfavorable weather in Southeastern area and abnormal amount of high moisture peanuts. Action will enable farmers to market high moisture, excess oil peanuts without payment of marketing quota penalty.

\* \* \*

MEAT CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY SMALLER THIS YEAR THAN LAST DUE MOSTLY TO REDUCED CATTLE SLAUGHTER, BAE STATES. Consumption of pork up, but not enough to fully offset smaller use of other meats. Large cattle slaughter and beef supply in last quarter would boost 1951 consumption of all meat to about 1950 level of 144 pounds per person.

\* \* \*

MEAT PRODUCTION BY FEDERALLY INSPECTED PLANTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 6 WAS 309 MILLION POUNDS, about the same as a week earlier but 5 per cent below the 325 million pounds output a year earlier.

\* \* \*

WESTERN MICHIGAN AREA WILL NOT HAVE FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER because less than two-thirds of producers voted for approval in September 13 referendum. USDA had recommended order on basis of hearing in December 1950.

\* \* \*

ABOUT 63 MILLION BUSHEL OF BULK WHEAT, RYE, COARSE GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED FOR COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT EXPORT DURING NOVEMBER. Included are about 44 million bushels of wheat and rye and 19 million bushels of coarse grains and oil seeds. Over half of wheat and rye is earmarked for India, Germany, Egypt, and Brazil.

\* \* \*

U.S. EXPORTS OF WHEAT UNDER INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 2 WERE 1,052,000 BUSHEL. Principal importers were Germany, Venezuela, Brazil, Phillipines, and Norway. Sales by U.S. since opening of quotas for 1951-52 year on June 14 now total 101,442,000 bushels.

\* \* \*

A 1951 COTTON CROP OF 16,931,000 BALES IS FORECAST BY USDA'S CROP REPORTING BOARD. This is 360,000 bales or 2 percent below the September 1 forecast... compares with 1950 crop of 10,012,000 bales.

\* \* \*

USDA HAS APPROVED MERGER OF THE CLINTON, IOWA, AND QUAD CITIES FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS. Merger still must be approved by dairy producers in both areas before effected. The three classes of milk now included in Clinton order would be adopted for entire merged area.

\* \* \*



PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF CASEIN IN AUGUST HIGHEST FOR THE MONTH IN SEVERAL YEARS, BAE REPORTS. Output was 1,800,000 pounds, up 20 per cent from a year earlier and 10 per cent above 5-year average for the month. Production first 8 months of '51, 17,530,000 pounds, up 26 per cent from a year earlier and 11 per cent above 5-year average for period.

\* \* \*

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 29 TOTALED 154,347 SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE. Compares with 140,138 short tons same week 1950. Distribution January-August 5,335,204 short tons, against 5,928,528 same period 1950. Figures cover distribution by primary distributors in continental U. S. for civilian and military use.

\* \* \*

PRICE SUPPORT LOAN LEVELS FOR 1951 CROP TOBACCO HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED BY USDA. Covers burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured, Virginia sun-cured and cigar filler and binder types. Loan levels range from 26.1 cents per pound for Miami Valley (Ohio) filler, Types 42-44, to 55.2 cents for Connecticut Valley Broadleaf Binder, Type 51. Higher than 1950 support levels, due to increase in parity index.

\* \* \*

THE NATIONAL GARDEN AND HOME FOOD PRESERVATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE, named by Agriculture Secretary Brannan to serve for the next year, will have its first meeting in Washington, November 5 and 6.

\* \* \*

"MAKING AMERICAN CHEDDAR CHEESE OF UNIFORMLY GOOD QUALITY FROM PASTEURIZED MILK" is title of new USDA publication. Intended as guide for use in factories where milk is being pasteurized or where installation of pasteurizer is being considered; also for use by prospective cheese manufacturers planning to make cheese from pasteurized milk. Copy (Circular No. 880) may be had from Office of Information, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

\* \* \*

TWO USDA PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO U.S. STANDARDS FOR DRY EDIBLE BEANS, REQUESTED BY THE INDUSTRY, WOULD (1) provide for a slight tolerance for clean-out weevil-bored beans in grades U.S. #1, U.S. #2, and U.S. #3 Mung beans; (2) provide for a slight tolerance of White beans in the grades U. S. #1, U.S. #2, and U.S. #3 Yelloweye and Old Fashioned Yelloweye beans. Comments and suggestions must be filed within 15 days after publication of Notice in Federal Register of October 5. Write to Director, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

\* \* \*

AUGUST NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION WAS SECOND HIGHEST ON RECORD FOR MONTH, according to BAE. Stocks were the largest for any date in 17 years, with manufacturers' selling prices highest for the month since 1948.

\* \* \*

EXPORT ALLOCATIONS ON PALM OIL DISCONTINUED AND OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (COMMERCE) AUTHORIZED TO PLACE PALM OIL UNDER GENERAL LICENSE EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1. Recent announcement by USDA also states no limits placed on total quantity of medicinal castor oil, oiticica oil, and coconut oil which may be licensed for export during October through December. Individual export licenses still required.

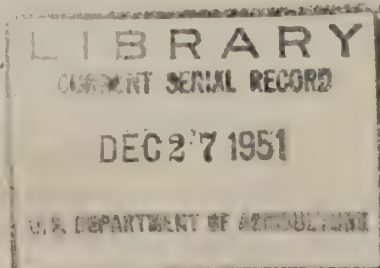
\* \* \*

CCC WANTS TO BUY 35,000 CASES OF EXPORT PACKED EVAPORATED MILK. Delivery desired soon as possible but not later than November 16, 1951. Submit offers to Dairy Branch, PMA, USDA, Washington 25, D.C. for acceptance by CCC. First offers deadline for receipt Tuesday, October 9, subsequent offers by Tuesday each following week. Acceptance in whole or part telegraphed by each Thursday. Buying continues until program completed.

\* \* \*

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FOOD MARKETING NEWSLETTER

A PURCHASE PROGRAM TO HELP REMOVE SURPLUS APPLES FROM THE MIDWEST HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED BY USDA. Department will buy apples in seven midwestern states with estimated production of 21,176,000 bushels...nearly 5 million more bushels than last year. Twenty-one states in other parts of country also included in buying program. Purchases, to be made in proportion to supply in various states, will be distributed to schools for use in school lunch programs and to non-profit institutions. PMA State Committees will be purchasing agents, buying now through December.

\* \* \*

A "STAND-BY" PROGRAM TO PURCHASE TURKEYS IF IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO ASSIST FARMERS IN STABILIZING MARKETINGS has been announced by USDA. Production is expected to reach 52.8 million birds -- 16 percent over previous record of 45.7 million last year. Would provide consumers with about 5.5 pounds of turkey per capita....25 percent more than average consumption of last five years. Purchases by PMA would be limited to birds of size larger than normally used for home consumption. Birds would be distributed to non-profit school lunch programs and eligible institutions.

\* \* \*

AS MANY OR MORE CATTLE AND SOMEWHAT MORE LAMBS ARE LIKELY TO BE FED FOR MARKET THIS SEASON THAN LAST, according to latest BAE surveys. Cattle feeding at high level this fall and winter is assured by big feed grain supplies. Movement of feeders to Corn Belt since July third was largest on record beginning with 1939; September movement, second largest. Cost of feeders - highest on record during week ended September 27 and \$5.86 above year earlier - making some cattle feeders cautious. Widespread demand for breeding stock will be important factor in number of lambs fed. Number available for feeding, slaughter, and replacement slightly larger than last year. Lambs have made good progress this season, except in southwest where prolonged dry weather has retarded development.

\* \* \*

USDA HAD \$1,790,442,000 INVESTED IN CCC PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM LOANS AND INVENTORIES ON AUGUST 31, 1951. Loans outstanding were \$439,628,000, accounted for largely by support operations on corn, wheat and tobacco. Investment in inventories acquired under loan, purchase agreement and direct purchase operations was \$1,350,814,000. Corporation sustained net realized loss of \$20,435,000 first two months of current fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

\* \* \*

HONEY CROP FOR 1951 IS NOW ESTIMATED BY BAE AT 249,053,000 POUNDS...7 percent more than 1950 crop despite 1 percent fewer bees. In mid-September, producers had about 145 million pounds of honey on hand for sale...5 percent less than stocks on hand year earlier.

\* \* \*

COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES PRODUCED 74,141,000 CHICKS DURING SEPTEMBER, the largest on record for the month, BAE reports. Hatch was 2 percent over that of September 1950, the previous high production month, and was 73 percent above the 1945-49 average. Output continued to run primarily for commercial broilers.

\* \* \*

QUANTITY OF SUGAR CHARGED AGAINST 1951 QUOTAS DURING JANUARY-SEPTEMBER WAS 6,190,997 SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE, according to USDA's monthly report on status of quotas for various sugar-producing areas supplying the U.S. market. Compares with 6,534,108 tons against such quotas in same period last year.

\* \* \*

USDA THE PAST WEEK OFFERED ABOUT 1,000,000 POUNDS OF DRIED WHOLE EGGS AND APPROXIMATELY 250,000 POUNDS OF ROLLER PROCESS NONFAT DRY MILK SOLIDS FOR SALE. These commodities were acquired under price support operations. The dried eggs are in addition to 1,000,000 pounds currently being offered to domestic buyers on a fixed-price basis of \$1.03 per pound, in carload lots only, by CCC during October. Included in the new offering are dried egg stocks in Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, and Minnesota.

\* \* \*

A REFERENDUM ON CONTINUATION OR TERMINATION OF THE CALIFORNIA-ARIZONA ORANGE MARKETING ORDER WILL BE HELD IN THE NEAR FUTURE. Termination has been requested by several handlers of California oranges in petition to USDA.

\* \* \*

MEAT PRODUCTION UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 13 TOTALED 299 MILLION POUNDS...down 3 percent from a week earlier and a year ago.

\* \* \*



Cooler occupancy in public refrigerated warehouses was up slightly to 66 percent on September 30. Average occupancy this time of year for 5-year period ended that date was 68 percent...year ago, 63 percent. A 2-point increase in freezer occupancy during September was greatest for this time of year since 1943, standing at 80 percent...4 points above average and 6 points over September 30, 1950.

Cooler				Freezer			
Commodities		Holdings	Net Change	Commodities		Holdings	Net Change
		Sept. 30	during Sept.			Sept. 30	during Sept.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Pct		1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Pct.
Apples	288,000	+273,986		Fruits	384,508	+4,244	1
Pears	272,350	-41,000	13	Vegetables	504,820	+59,096	13
Dried & ev.fts.	44,262	-9,411	18	Cream	39,760	-5,986	13
Can'd. ft. & veg.	3,234	+ 400	14	Cream'y			
Nuts & nutmeats	67,053	-34,884	34	butter	113,617	- 3,173	3
Cheese	267,845	-1,719	1	Eggs	151,991	-24,282	14
Sholl eggs	41,895	-30,780	42	Poultry	164,952	+43,459	36
Dried eggs	25,794	-4,635	15	Beef	88,028	- 50	
Beef	5,960	+ 402	7	Pork	147,364	-78,245	35
Pork	164,326	-11,638	7	Sausage	5,273	+419	9
Sausage	8,116	- 261	3	Lamb & mutton	6,627	+220	3
Canned meats	26,197	-7,945	23	Veal	8,020	+ 279	4
Lard & pork fat	27,887	-6,815	20	Edible offal	45,572	- 2,849	6
Other	464,276	+16,592	4	Other	405,560	-20,700	5

\* \* \*

COMMODITY MARKET HIGHLIGHTS BY BAE: Hog slaughter expected to continue above last year and reach peak in December, with season prices averaging slightly under last fall. Cattle slaughter should reach peak soon; prices expected to hold fairly steady. Egg prices down from mid-September high and may have reached seasonal peak. Output of edible vegetable oils year beginning October '51 may be 10 percent larger than record 1950-51 production of 4.4 billion pounds. Corn prices recently above support level. Feed prices coming year to reflect prospective strong demand and higher support levels than for '50 crop. Prices on apples and grapes to be lower this year because of larger supplies; oranges and grapefruit to decline seasonally beginning in October. Relatively short supplies commercial truck crops for fresh market this fall and current strong demand expected to result in substantially higher prices this fall than last.

\* \* \*

USDA HAS FIXED THE SALABLE PERCENTAGE OF IN-SHELL WALNUTS AT 80 PERCENT AND THE SURPLUS PERCENTAGE AT 20 PERCENT FOR THE 1951-52 MARKETING YEAR. Percentages were recommended by Walnut Control Board which administers marketing agreement and order regulating handling of walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. Merchantable walnut production for '51 estimated by Board at 103,000,000 pounds against 86,290,000 pounds last year.

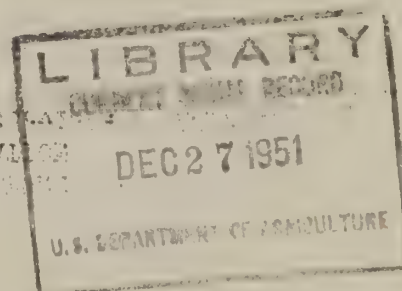
\* \* \*

SPINACH PREPACKAGED IN PLAIN TRANSPARENT BAGS OUTSOLD THAT IN FANCY PRINTED BAGS in merchandising test conducted by USDA and Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. Primary purpose of test was to find out whether the presumed advertising value of the heavily printed bag was lost by reduced visibility of the package contents. Plant that cooperated in experiment would have saved an estimated \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year in printing costs by using plain bags. Copy of report "Propackaging Spinach and Kale" available from Office of Information Services, PMA, USDA, Washington 25, D.C. Also from Maryland Agr. Exp. Station, College Park, Md.

\* \* \*

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FOOD MARKETING NEWSLETTER

FOR FIRST TIME IN SEVEN YEARS, STORAGE STOCKS OF POTATOES NEXT JANUARY 1 WILL NOT BE A HEAVY SURPLUS, BAE INDICATES. Hence, farm prices for 1951 crops are likely to remain higher than those of 1950 crop. Too early to forecast '52 supplies, but no substantial increase in demand expected next year. Any extensive increase in acreage over '51 level would create surplus problem.

\* \* \*

BAE LOOKS FOR 1952 DEMAND TO BE SLIGHTLY STRONGER FOR FRESH VEGETABLES AND ALMOST AS STRONG FOR PROCESSED VEGETABLES COMPARED WITH 1951. Prices received by farmers to depend partly on volume of production, with heavier demand probably offset by bigger output. Production could be overdone, especially for potatoes and dry peas. Costs of production almost certain to rise, while supplies of farm labor, fertilizer, containers and other production factors will be somewhat shorter. CANNED AND FROZEN vegetable supplies to be generally adequate and sell at slightly higher retail prices. However, canned and frozen peas, spinach, and snap beans may show little if any increase at retail. Supplies of canned sweet corn may be a little short until fall 1952.

\* \* \*

SUGAR ACTIONS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED BY USDA: (1) reduce by 350,000 short tons, raw value, the quantity of sugar determined to be required to meet consumer needs in 1951. (2) make certification necessary by Department up to January 1, 1952 before any sugar from Cuba may be entered. (3) boost allotments for mainland marketings by producers in Puerto Rico. (4) increase quotas for Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Peru, the only "full duty" countries which had filled their basic quota prorations by September 1. (5) make entire 10,000 short tons, raw value, of deficit in Phillipine quota available for the entry of supplies from any full duty country in order in which sugar is made available. (6) announced public hearing on sugar requirements for 1952 to be held November 29 in South USDA Building, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

N.P.A. ALLOTMENTS OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FOOD AND FIBER PROCESSING PLANTS AND WHOLESALE FOOD DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES, for which USDA is claimant agency, include 43,350 tons of steel, 2,440,000 pounds of copper and copper base alloys and 100,000 pounds of aluminum for first quarter of '52. Compared with announced allotments for current quarter, these are reductions of 127,400 tons of steel, 5,520,000 pounds of copper and 1,900,000 pounds of aluminum.

\* \* \*

CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS DURING 1950-51 WERE 7,103,000 LONG TONS, USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports. Down 4 percent from the 7,403,000 tons shipped abroad during 1949-50. Peak exports since World War II were 10,701,000 tons in 1945-46. All time record 12,610,000 in 1928-29.

\* \* \*

APPLES, CRANBERRIES AND TURKEYS TOP USDA'S LIST OF FOODS EXPECTED TO BE IN PLENTIFUL SUPPLY DURING NOVEMBER. Record turkey crop forecast...cranberry crop one-fourth larger than 10-year average but smaller than 1950...apple crop indicated at 117½ million bushels.

\* \* \*

NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FEED OCTOBER 1 IN THE THREE IMPORTANT FEEDING STATES OF ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND NEBRASKA WAS 1,102,000 HEAD... 2 percent above the 1,080,000 on feed a year earlier. Iowa and Nebraska showed increases...Illinois a sharp decrease. Increase came from cattle held before July 1, but unsold during late summer.

\* \* \*

NEW NAMES FOR OLD VARIETIES OF HYBRID SEED CORN WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED UNDER FEDERAL SEED ACT unless names were in use prior to October 20, 1951, USDA has announced. Varieties introduced after that date may be labelled only under the names by which they have been introduced. No synonyms for these names will be recognized.

\* \* \*

SCHEDULES OF CCC LOAN RATES BY GRADES FOR 1951 CROP TOBACCO ARE NOW AVAILABLE FROM USDA. Cover '51 crop Burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured. Average price-support loan levels were announced on October 3. Grade rates for Burley range from 16 to 70¢ per pound, fire-cured 14 to 60¢, dark air-cured 15 to 52¢. Virginia sun-cured 15 to 48¢. Loans will be made available to cooperating growers through farmer cooperative associations which will utilize, on contractual basis, the services and facilities of auction warehouse operators and leaf processors.

\* \* \*



THERE WILL BE NO MARKETING QUOTAS ON COTTON PRODUCED IN 1952, AGRICULTURAL SECRETARY BRANNAN HAS ANNOUNCED. Reason is expected carry-over of cotton will be less than is desirable for these times. Calculated normal supply of upland cotton for 1951-52 marketing year 20,852,000 bales...10,040,000 bales for domestic consumption, 6,000,000 bales for export and 4,813,000 bales for the 30 percent carryover. Actual supply of upland cotton for 1951-52 marketing year 18,953,000 bales...1,899,000 bales below desirable supply.

USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural relations tentatively estimates world cotton production for 1951-52 at 35,300,000 bales from about 82 million acres. Estimate is 7.8 million bales or 28 percent greater than 27,540,000 bales for 1950-51.

\* \* \*

USDA CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF RESEARCH ON CROPS AND SOILS AT BELTSVILLE, MD., NEAR WASHINGTON, THIS WEEK. Research in other lines of agriculture started at this location considerably later. Portion of Research Center devoted to crops now includes 1500 acres, five acres under glass, has about 1,000 employees.

\* \* \*

NEW DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES OF USDA DISTRIBUTED OVER UNITED STATES HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED. Designated as Handbook 12. Locates nearest point of contact for problems about insects, farm finance, forestry, inspection, etc. Available from USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

\* \* \*

USDA SALES STUDIES IN BALTIMORE INDICATE CONSUMERS BUY LESS SPINACH IN BAGS HEAVILY PRINTED WITH WORDS AND DESIGNS THAN IN PLAIN CELLOPHANE BAGS WITH NO PRINTING.

\* \* \*

REDUCED SUPPLIES OF STEEL, COPPER, AND ALUMINUM FOR FOOD PLANTS HAS PROMPTED USDA TO ESTABLISH THREE CATEGORIES OF APPLICATIONS BASED ON IMPORTANCE:

- (1) projects needed immediately to carry out nation's food program;
- (2) projects needed immediately, for protection of public health, safety, and welfare, including remodeling ordered by appropriate officials;
- (3) projects involving severe personal hardship. Categories 1 and 2 will get preference over Category 3.

\* \* \*

NEAT PRODUCTION UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20 WAS 309 MILLION POUNDS, 3 PERCENT OVER REVIOUS WEEK, 4 PERCENT BELOW YEAR AGO. Beef production was 121 million, 20 million below year ago; pork production was 163 million pounds, 4 percent above year ago.

\* \* \*

DAIRY FARMERS SUPPLYING FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, WILL VOTE ON CHANGES IN MILK MARKETING ORDER APPROVED BY USDA. Changes would combine all except milk for manufacturing into Class I, and raise price of Class I milk 25 cents per hundred pounds from July through March.

\* \* \*

SALES OF WHEAT UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT WERE 1,747,000 BUSHEL DURING PERIOD OCTOBER 10 TO 16 INCLUSIVE. Sales included 93,000 hundredweight of flour (215,000 bushels in wheat equivalent) and 1,532,000 bushels of wheat. Cumulative sales by U. S. since opening of quotas for 1951-52 year on June 14 total 104,431,000 bushels.

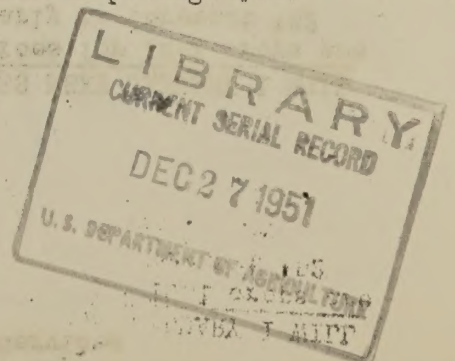
\* \* \*

A GREATER SEASONAL CHANGE IN CLASS 1 MILK PRICES UNDER THE ST. LOUIS, MO., FEDERAL MARKETING ORDER HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED BY USDA. Other recommendations are for larger price adjustments under the "supply-demand" provision of the order, an expansion of the marketing area to include the City of Belleville, Ill., and the part of St. Louis County, Mo. not now in the regulated area.

\* \* \*

After five days return to--  
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PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION  
M.W. Area, Ofc. of Information Services  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION  
Midwest Area, Office of Information Services  
623 South Wabash Avenue  
Chicago 5, Illinois

October 30, 1951

FOOD MARKETING NEWSLETTER

Civilians ate about the same amount of food in the fiscal year 1950-51 as a year earlier but over 11 percent more than average annual rate for prewar years of 1935-39. So states joint report by three USDA agencies on distribution of U. S. food supplies. About 25 percent more food was exported than in the previous year and over 4-1/2 times as much as the annual average for 1935-39. Exports made up 14 percent of total quantity of food distribution, against 12 percent preceding year and 16 percent in 1948-49.

\* \* \*

Greater use of fertilizers is equal to millions of additional acres, with opportunities best for increasing yields of grain and forage crops. These facts highlight report "Fertilizer Use and Crop Yields in the United States"....final one in series of five by National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee. Committee is composed of representatives of USDA and State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Report being distributed to fertilizer industry, among others.

\* \* \*

Mechanical drying of most harvested grains and forage crops will eventually be a routine farm job, opines W. V. Hukill, USDA engineer. Rapid and widespread acceptance of drying, by seed companies, grain elevators, and farmers is reported.

\* \* \*

Production of liquid egg during September totaled 7,576,000 pounds, BAE reports. Compares with 21,658,000 in September 1950. Dried egg output 468,000 pounds against 3,739,000; frozen egg production 6,375,000 pounds and 8,444,000 pounds respectively.

\* \* \*

The Argentine government recently released revised 1947 census figures on livestock population, showing 42,259,026 cattle, 2,955,304 hogs and 50,418,268 sheep.

\* \* \*

Sugar distribution by primary distributors week ended October 20 was 153,171 short tons, raw value. Compares with 111,004 tons same week 1950. Covers distribution for civilian and military use in continental U.S.

\* \* \*

USDA help to farmers hit by summer floods will increase sharply as result of Flood Rehabilitation Act of 1952. New legislation provides three separate appropriations totalling \$48,448,000, aimed primarily at restoring productivity of flood area's agriculture.

\* \* \*

A spring vegetable goal of 503,240 acres for harvest in 1952 has been announced by USDA....up 9 percent from 1951 acreage. Calls for more snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots and onions; less celery, green peppers and shallots. Average yields would produce 3 percent more spring vegetables than in '51.

\* \* \*

Farmers now have to June 30, 1952 to get loans to finance construction or purchase farm storage facilities for hay seeds, pasture seeds and winter cover crop seeds. CCC loan program now covers, in addition to these seeds, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, soybeans, dry edible beans and peas, rice, peanuts, cottonseed and flaxseed.

\* \* \*

HOG PRICES THE PAST WEEK FELL BELOW \$20.00 FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS YEAR. MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE DECLINE FROM NOW ON MAY NOT BE QUITE SO RAPID, EVEN THOUGH LARGE SUPPLIES ARE YET TO COME. LOWEST TOP PRICE AT CHICAGO LAST YEAR WAS \$18.00 RECORDED IN NOVEMBER. BY END OF YEAR, TOP CLIMBED TO \$21.00.

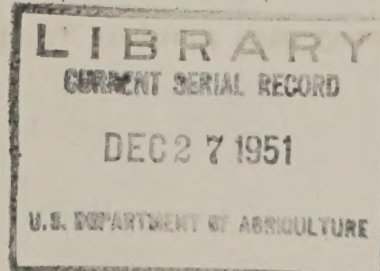
\* \* \*

Recent milk order actions by USDA included (1) issuance of order for Neosho Valley (Kansas-Missouri) area after 81 percent of producers voted in favor of same; (2) approval of a temporary increase in producer prices in the Greater Kansas City Marketing Area; approval of seven changes designed to improve marketing situation in the Fort Wayne, Indiana marketing area to become effective November 1.

\* \* \*

Wheat sales under IWA for period October 16 to 23 were 8,064,000 bushels. Cumulative sales since opening of quotas for 1951-52 year on June 14 total 112,495,000 bushels.

\* \* \*





Grains stored in all positions October 1, 1951, compared with October 1, 1950, were as follows:

	October 1, 1951	October 1, 1950
Wheat	1,126,791	1,206,733
Rye	22,300,000	25,546,000
Corn	745,575,000	860,470,000
Oats	1,225,187,000	1,246,664,000
Barley	264,140,000	302,166,000
Sorghum Grain	38,097,000	59,640,000

\* \* \*

Supplies of feed concentrates for year ahead will accomodate more grain consuming livestock, BAE says. Gain possible only because of sizable stocks of feed grains on hand at beginning of new feeding year. Production feed grains in 1951 not as large as disappearance expected in 1951-52 feeding year and considerable reduction in carry-over likely.

\* \* \*

AT LEAST 144 POUNDS OF MEAT PER PERSON MAY BE AVAILABLE IN 1952, BAE BELIEVES. AMOUNT WOULD BE 3 POUNDS ABOVE INDICATED CONSUMPTION THIS YEAR... WOULD EQUAL 1948-50 AVERAGE. PREDICTION BASED ON EXPANSION NOW TAKING PLACE IN NUMBERS OF MEAT ANIMALS ON FARMS. COMBINED BEEF AND VEAL OUTPUT, EXPECTED TO BE UP AROUND 10 PERCENT, WILL PROVIDE MOST OF INCREASED MEAT SUPPLY. LITTLE LARGER PORK OUTPUT LIKELY FIRST 7 OR 8 MONTHS OF '52, WITH SMALLER PRODUCTION LATER MONTHS. SOMEWHAT LARGER SLAUGHTER SHEEP AND LAMBS IN PROSPECT, BUT STILL SMALL.

\* \* \*

The 1951 pack of canned fishery products probably won't exceed that of 1950, BAE predicts. New pack of canned salmon larger, but tuna and Maine sardines smaller. Tuna stocks, however, substantial and total supply about equal that of last year. Prospects for 1952; total domestic supplies of fresh and processed fish and shell fish about same as this year, probably more fresh and frozen fishery products, slightly smaller supplies of canned products.

\* \* \*

Exports of agricultural products during August were valued at \$273,643,000 ...up 38 percent from a year earlier. Agricultural imports were valued at \$412,165,000, an increase of less than 1 percent over August 1950.

\* \* \*

Foods expected to be in plentiful supply in the Midwest during November are listed by USDA as apples, turkeys, cranberries, processed citrus products, raisins and dried prunes, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes, pork, frozen whiting and frozen perch fillets, canned tuna, dry beans, cottage cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, honey, almonds, filberts, walnuts.

\* \* \*

Production of Irish potatoes is forecast by BAE at 337 million bushels, 10 million less than on September 1. Last year's enormous crop was 439-1/2 million bushels. Sweet potato crop of about 35 million only three-fifths of 1950 crop.

\* \* \*

An estimated 338 million pounds of meat were produced in federally inspected plants during week ended October 27...up 9 percent from the preceding week and 3 percent over year earlier. First increase over year ago since week ended September 15.

\* \* \*

Only a light movement of fall vegetables is expected from Florida until the middle of this month. Excessive rains the first half of October delayed production in that state. Unseasonably high temperatures during the same period damaged truck crops in the Coastal, Desert and Southern San Joaquin Valley areas of California.

\* \* \*

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